

THE CRISIS IN CHINA

Attitude of the Japanese is Watched.

CHINA APPEALS TO POWERS

The Question of Indemnity is being Considered by an Expert Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The State Department has been made aware of the fact that the Japanese government has made a rather energetic protest against the conclusion of the Russo-Chinese agreement relating to Manchuria. This, however, has not been conveyed to the department by means of any formal note or communication, but has been verbal in character and has been in line with the well-understood attitude of opposition which Japan has manifested for some time.

The question of Chinese indemnities has given away to the more pressing issue over the Manchurian agreement. Only three days remain within which China can confirm or reject the agreement. Up to the present time neither the State Department nor the Chinese Minister has received any report that China has rejected the treaty.

There naturally is much anxiety in official and diplomatic quarters as to the outcome, for the active part taken by the various powers and the threatening attitude of Japan give unusual importance to the conclusions to be reached within the next few days. The Chinese Minister today had a conference with Secretary Hay, the Manchurian question being the chief subject of discussion. The Minister brought definite information as to what has been done on the agreement. So far as the United States is concerned, it seems likely that the last word has been spoken, and there is not expected to be any decisive move or protest beyond what has already been given. At the same time it is appreciated that the United States has large commercial interests in Manchuria which cannot but be affected if China's authority therein is practically transferred to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—It is understood and generally believed in diplomatic circles here that the Russo-Chinese agreement, now being signed, differs considerably from the original draft, though the precise differences are not obtainable. Russian statements reiterate emphatically that Russia does not intend to assume a protectorate over Manchuria.

LONDON, March 23.—The latest communications received by the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, do not confirm the reported rejection of the Russo-Chinese treaty. In fact, they indicate the reverse, though the Foreign Office says it still hopes the pressure being brought to bear on China will have a good result.

JAPAN MAY BLOCK RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: If the ulterior designs of Russia in Manchuria have been concealed by the Anglo-German agreement it is no longer a secret that neither Germany nor England will offer resistance to them. Japan has not been allowed to enforce her demands upon the Korean government and cannot depend upon the support of Germany and England. Nothing can be obtained by diplomacy, and unless Japan makes a vigorous effort on her own account she will be compelled to witness Russian absorption of Manchuria after her own victorious troops have been forced to retire from Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei.

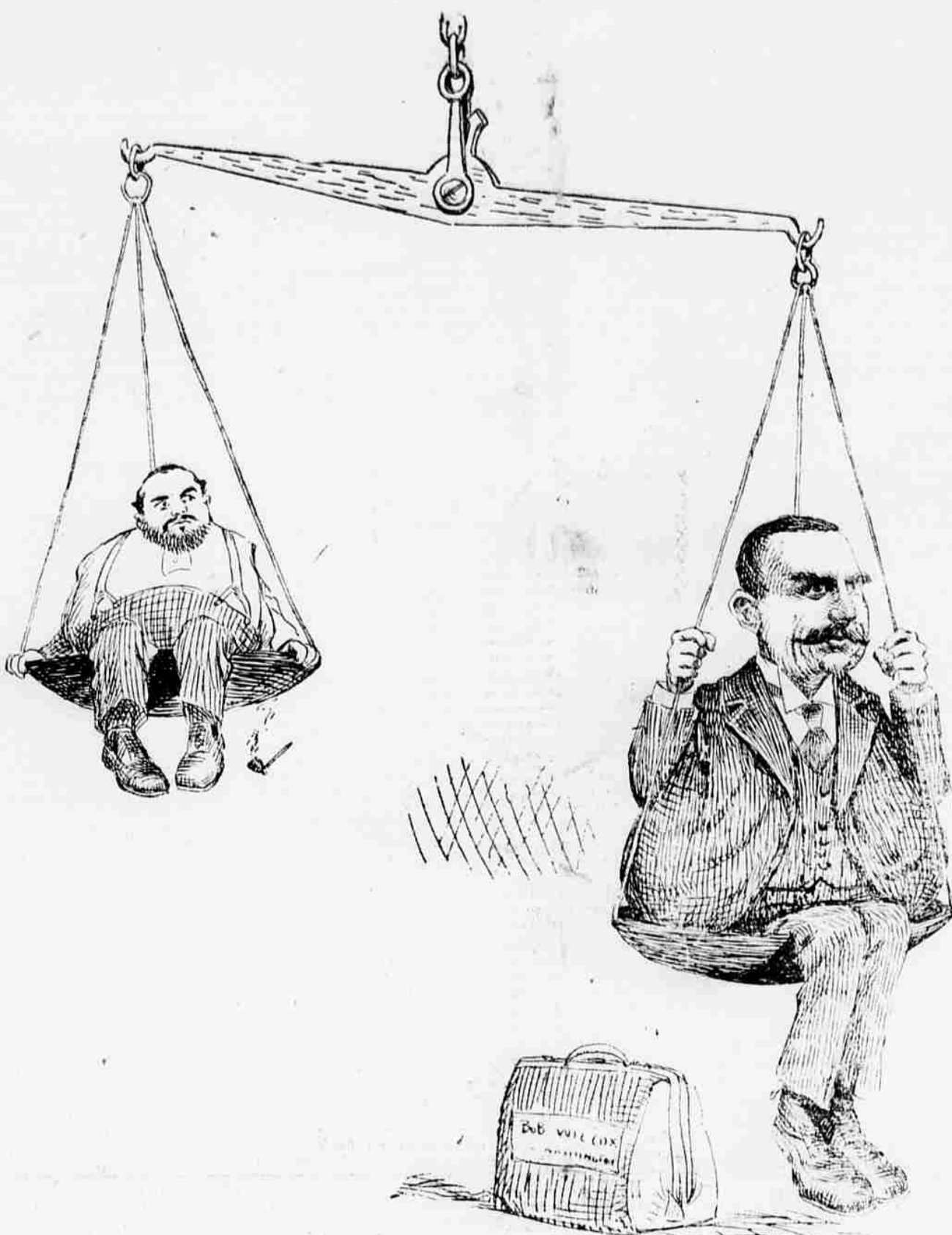
If Japanese patience has been exhausted the movement of a fleet toward Korea may involve a determined effort to obtain compensations, even at the risk of war with Russia. England is not likely to do anything to prevent that war. Her foreign policy now turns upon the single pivot of close association with Germany in Europe and Asia. If some Washington rumors can be credited, this partnership with limited liabilities may also be extended to America.

A cable to the New York Tribune from Paris says: It is felt in diplomatic circles here that the situation in China is approaching a most dangerous crisis. What gives reason to genuine uneasiness in official circles here is the effect upon Japan and the other powers, including the United States, when the full consequences of the formidable position acquired by Russia in Manchuria are known and realized. It is significant that in all discussions in regard to China, it is now tacitly understood, both here and in Berlin, that Manchuria is no longer considered part of Chinese territory, being excluded politically and commercially from the scope of any future agreements in reference to China.

This in itself is already a triumph for Russian diplomacy, and its disastrous effect upon the open-door policy, so far as Northern China is concerned, is accepted here as a foregone conclusion.

The view at the French Foreign Office is that the proposals of the United States in regard to Chinese indemnity are likely eventually to be adopted. In conversation last evening with an im-

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ROBERT COMES BACK FAT.

ROBERT W. WILCOX returned on the Hancock and surprised his friends by a big gain in weight. Since his advent in Washington society Bob has fed well and lived high, something like thirty or forty—say "fourty"—pounds having been added to his avoirdupois, making him a fair entry in the Testa class. Pate de fois gras, Chesapeake oysters, canvas back duck, terrapin, fried scallops, fricassee Maryland yellow-legged hen, sparerib, Virginia wild turkey, venison with wine sauce, pompano, baked bluefish, Chateaubriand steaks, English mutton chops, lobster Newburg, North River shad, roast partridges and New England omelets have done their part to round out the spare frame of the Delegate and give him a gastronomic reputation.

It is supposed that Bob has come to advise the Legislature about pending bills. Pain, of the Tramways, who paid the milk bill of the Princess Wilkox,

is in a flush of pleasurable anticipation over Bob's arrival, cherishing the hope that another franchise may be framed and put through with the Prince Consort's help.

Bob says he won't stay long, but indicates that he may hang around as long as the Legislature does. He already wants to get back to Washington to see what his family is doing, the Princess being somewhat undecided when he left about her future plans. She may go to Newport. The story that she has been invited to spend a couple of weeks with Mrs. McKinley at Canton was about town yesterday, but could not be verified at a late hour.

The dove of peace is referred to in connection with the Gear-Wilcox imbroglio. Wilcox now says that Gear will return to Hawaii as his friend. This, of course, means that Humphreys' little game to betray the Republican party now and the Independent party afterward, has enlisted Gear's aid, and that together they will work the Home Rulers for all they are worth.

ATTORNEY GEN. GRIGGS RESIGNS

No Definite Data Has Been Received About His Successor

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Attorney General Griggs has handed to the President his resignation, to take effect March 31st. Mr. Griggs intends to leave Washington on Saturday next for his home in New Jersey, where hereafter he will reside. His intention is to resume immediately the practice of his profession. It is stated by his authority that he will be associated as counsel with the firm of Dill, Bomester & Baldwin, of New York City. He also has formed a partnership with Mr. Dill, of Jersey City, under the firm name of Griggs & Dill, for practice in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Some of President McKinley's friends—men who are prominent and influential in both houses of Congress—are so outspoken in criticizing the selection of P. C. Knox to be attorney general that the impression has gone abroad that the President will abandon his purpose to select him as Griggs' successor.

No official statement is obtainable, but there is good reason for believing that the President has not changed his mind, and that he does not regard Knox as ineligible because he happens to be the attorney of the steel companies. Some time ago the President expressed a desire to talk with Knox on the subject. Knox is in California, but it is understood that he will arrive here before the President starts on his western trip. In the meantime, Mr. Richardson of Ohio, solicitor general of the Department of Justice, will act as attorney general.

LONDON, March 23.—When P. C. Knox, the Pittsburgh lawyer, whose name has been persistently mentioned



ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIGGS.

as the probable successor of Attorney General Griggs, arrived in this city on February 16th, he said that he expected to remain in Southern California until about May. Friday evening he left hurriedly for the East, leaving his family at Santa Barbara, in follow of their leisure. His brother, Dr. Knox, has been a leading physician at Santa Barbara for many years.

Board of Health Bulletin.

HONOLULU, April 1.—No new developments. Bacteriological examination not yet completed. Animal experimentation instituted. Cannot make report on same until within from three to five days.

M'KINLEY'S COMING TRIP

Itinerary of the President's Trans-Continental Journey Made Out.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Mr. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, probably will have the itinerary of the Presidential trip to the Pacific Coast completed in a few days, says the Washington correspondent of the Tribune. He has been working on it with the assistance of railroad men for more than a week. No definite details of the itinerary will be given out until the work is finished, further than the President and his Cabinet will go to California by the Southern route, making the first long stop at New Orleans about May 2 or 3, and return by the Northern route and visit the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo before coming back to Washington. President McKinley and his Cabinet officers will be accompanied by their wives and other members of their families.

A second section of the President's train going to California, will carry nearly all the members of the Ohio delegation in Congress and other distinguished Ohioans, including Governor Nash, who go to witness the launching of the new battleship Ohio at the Union Iron Works, which built the battleship Oregon. Senator Hanna announced yesterday that he would be unable to go. He expects to return to Cleveland about May 1 to look after his business affairs.

No Better Terms

LONDON, March 23.—The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, when asked in the House of Commons today if it was possible to change the offer of peace terms to the Boers, said the negotiations were closed and there was no intention of resuming them.

ROYAL PLOT IN BRAZIL

Arrest of Famous Admiral Mello Occurs.

FORMER REBEL IN THE TOILS

Partisans of the House of Braganza Still Active Against the Republic.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says: Great excitement prevails here over the arrest of Admiral Custodio Jose Mello and others on account of the revelations of a monarchist plot through the suicide of Baron de Bural.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken by the Government to prevent any outbreak. Apprehension centers about the navy. The war vessels are being closely guarded, as it is believed that the officers are not quite trustworthy.

Details of the plot which Baron de Bural revealed to the authorities have been given out. It was the purpose of those concerned, it is declared, to give the signal for the outbreak by the assassination of President Campos Sales.

During the excitement that followed the monarchist adherents in the army and navy were to take possession of the city and hold the Government offices. The affairs of state were to be intrusted to a triumvirate composed of Admiral Mello, Marshal Canturia and Counselor Lafayette Pereira.

Admiral Mello was quietly removed from this city, as it was feared that his presence would cause disturbance. He was conveyed to Cobias Island, where he is held in the custody of Admiral Proenca.

CUBA'S POSITION DEFINED.

Senor Nunez States Objections to the Platt Amendment.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: Congressman Brantley has had a conference with Senor Nunez. He learned that the convention relations committee's report, to be made on Monday, would state that the Platt amendment was vague and indefinite. It did not define the area of land wanted for coaling stations, or state where they were to be located.

The intervention clause was likewise indefinite, the committee will further say. If the convention should accept this clause the United States could intervene on any pretext, even if a stable government existed. It was not satisfactory because the United States could send troops to Cuba, without the action of Congress, on the plea of enforcing an Act of Congress.

Mr. Chamberlain will begin the work of raising the wreck of the Maine on Monday.

Boers in Bad Luck.

PRETORIA, March 23.—Hastings' force, including Shekleton's column, attacked Delarey, 1,500 strong, southwest of Ventersdorp, and, having defeated him, followed him up rapidly with the result that the Boers' rear guard was driven in and their convoy captured, including the guns captured at Vredendyk. The British troops displayed great gallantry and dash. They captured two 15-pounder guns and one pom-pom, six Maxims, 520 rounds of big ammunition, 15,000 rounds of small ammunition, 130 rifles, 53 wagons and 21 carts, besides taking 140 prisoners. The English loss was slight. Many Boers were killed or wounded.

A Fearful Tornado.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 23.—Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning a fearful tornado swept over the southern part of this city. The number killed tonight is estimated at twenty-five, of whom five are white. The destruction of property is placed at a quarter of a million dollars. Eighteen bodies had been recovered up to 7 p. m., and scores of injured have been removed to the hospitals.

Teas May Be Examined Here.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued his annual circular to customs officers regarding the importation and inspection of teas imported into the United States. The circular, which goes into effect May 1, 1901, reduces the number of tea standards from eighteen to thirteen. Honolulu is added to the ports at which teas may be examined by Government examiners.

The Active Boers.

QUERENSTOWN, Cape Colony, March 23.—The Town Guard here has been called out owing to reports that a force of Boers is near the town. Business has been shut down in order to allow the volunteers to man the trenches and fortify the town. The Boers, who are said to be twenty miles off, are alleged to have crossed the railroad near Brimsfont.

LONDON, March 23.—The report that Lord Salisbury is ill is somewhat exaggerated. He suffered from a slight cold in the head yesterday but is better today.

ARE SUED FOR HEAVY DAMAGES

THE Kimball Steamship Company of San Francisco has brought suit in the Circuit Court against the Honolulu Market Company of this city for \$98,043.49, together with legal interest thereon and attorney's commissions and costs.

The plaintiff, by its attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, stated that on May 29, 1900, at the city of San Francisco, plaintiff and defendant entered into a written contract in words and figures as follows:

"This agreement, made this 29th day of May, 1900, between the Kimball Steamship Company, a California corporation, and the Honolulu Market Company, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, witnesses:

"That for the period of two years from October 1, 1900, said steamship company has agreed to place at the disposal of said market company and said market company has agreed to use 150 tons of refrigerator space upon a steamship to be supplied by said steamship company for voyages from San Francisco, California, to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, for which space said market company agrees to pay forty dollars per ton cubic measurement, whether used by said market company or unused. The first trip hereunder will be commenced from San Francisco during the first week of October, 1900, and continue at intervals from San Francisco to Honolulu of not exceeding five weeks; and said steamship company agrees to deliver to said market company at wharf in Honolulu, in good condition, all cold storage meats intrusted to it for shipment to ship no meats or other products except in good, first class condition, and to protect said market company against loss of any goods occurring from breakage of machinery or other delays except such caused by fire or the elements.

"The said market company, through said steamship company, all freight which said market company sends from San Francisco to Honolulu, or from Honolulu to San Francisco, and agrees to pay for freight in either direction, other than refrigerator space, at the rate of \$5 per ton, weight or measurement, ship's option.

"It is further agreed that upon three months' notice from said market company said steamship company will put on an additional steamship, in which event the said conditions shall apply as are provided for said first boat.

"It is further agreed that while the time herein limited for the continuance of this agreement is fixed at two years from October 1, 1900, this agreement shall continue after the expiration of said two years until either party hereto shall give to the other six months' notice in writing of its intention to terminate this agreement; this agreement then to terminate at the end of said six months.

"KIMBALL STEAMSHIP CO.,
"ROBT. J. TYSON, Vice Pres.
"A. J. BRANDER, Secy.
"HONOLULU MARKET CO., LTD.
"By its Secretary, Louis A. Rostin."

The plaintiff then goes on to state that in pursuance of said contract the steamship company did supply a steamship for voyages from San Francisco to Honolulu and that the steamship made two voyages from San Francisco to Honolulu and return, and has at all times been willing to perform its part of the contract, but alleges that the defendant company has since February 15, 1901, neglected and refused and still neglects and refuses to ship meat or to use the refrigerator space upon the steamship supplied by the plaintiff, and upon March 28, 1901, the defendant, through its attorneys, notified the plaintiff that it would not make any further shipments under said contract.

In consequence of this refusal of the defendant to make further shipments under said contract the steamship company claims to have sustained damage in the sum of \$60,000.

As to further damages accruing to the plaintiff through the breach of this contract, the plaintiff alleges that by reason of entering into said contract it became necessary to fit a steamer especially for the work required by the contract, 150 tons of refrigerator space being a large and unusual amount of refrigerator space upon steamers in the North Pacific ocean, and that the plaintiff especially equipped a steamship for the service anticipated, at a cost of \$21,187, and that by reason of the breach of contract the special equipment will have to be taken out of the steamship to fit her for any use or service now available to the plaintiff.

For further damage, the plaintiff alleges that at the time the special equipment was put into the steamship the vessel was engaged in an extensive and profitable business in the Alaska trade and that during the time when said steamship was necessarily withdrawn from the Alaska trade the vessel could easily have earned the sum of \$5,000 over and above her operating expenses.

Furthermore, as a separate cause of action, the plaintiff makes the allegation that the bill for refrigerator space as above given amounted to a large sum and the Honolulu Market Company is now indebted to the steamship company in the sum of \$22,413.49.

For freight shipped on the steamship outside the refrigerator space the defendant became indebted in the sum of \$385.65. The plaintiff also alleges that it did purchase goods for the defendant at the latter's request, sundry goods and merchandise amounting to \$664.32, which has not been paid. They also claim that the defendant received certain monies from Honolulu consignees for freight received in the said steamship company amounting to \$938.15, which has not been paid.

The plaintiff states that the Honolulu Market Company has been credited with \$12,844.05 on the sundry bills amounting to \$24,401.05, leaving a balance of \$11,556.99, and has also refused to make payment of the latter.

The steamship company asks the process of the court to cite the defendant to appear to answer the complaint at the May term of court and that

judgment be entered against the defendant for \$98,043.49.

John H. Bullock, secretary, brings the suit for the Kimball Steamship Company.

TAR, BIKE AND THE HACKMAN

The novel sight of a British tar working furiously at the pedals of a hired bicycle which he drove along at a slow pace on Hotel street did not attract much attention until the Jackie reached the corner of Fort and Hotel streets. At this juncture a hack driven by a Portuguese, and containing a fair passenger who hailed from the slopes of Punchbowl rounded the corner at a rapid gait. The driver was so much taken up with the smiles of his passenger in the rear seat that he had eyes for little save her. Instead of driving his horse toward the mauka side of Hotel street, he turned the corner sharply.

King Edward's little blue-jacket, who seldom rides anything but a ship, had no opportunity to maneuver either up on the sidewalk or toward the opposite side of the street. In an instant the horse struck the wheel and the Jackie and both went down in a heap upon the recently sprinkled thoroughfare. He was thrown to one side by a vigorous movement of one of the horse's hoofs, but the bicycle did not fare so luckily. The horse struggled over the mesh of spokes, rims and frame, and passed it along to the wheels of the vehicle. When the hack had left the machine in its wake, the bike was a shapeless mass of metal. Without waiting to see what damage he had inflicted the driver whipped up his horse and drove to Nuuanu street and turned up that thoroughfare. The sailor raised himself from his muddy position and woefully inspected his wrecked steed. Chester Doyle and Officer Landbert had been witnesses to the accident. Doyle saw a rig near by and hailing the owner asked him to pursue the hack. The owner obligingly did so, and the Japanese interpreter caught the driver at School street and brought him to the station house. The sailor demanded that he make good the amount of damages to the wheel or he would prosecute him. The Portuguese, after demurring and claiming the accident was due to the sailor's bad steering of the handlebars, finally consented to pay the same. The entire party went to the bicycle shop and the amount was fixed at \$23. As a further bribe for his wounded feelings and interrupted ride, the sailor put in a claim for the amount necessary to take out a new wheel for a two-hours' ride. This the Portuguese driver also paid, and the briny son of Britain saw the town a-wheel after all.

Rio Janeiro Inquiry.

Pilot Jordan, who was taking the steamship Rio de Janeiro into San Francisco when she sunk, was before the California State Pilot Commissioners on the 21st instant at the inquiry into the cause of the wreck of the vessel. Nothing new was elicited from Mr. Jordan, according to the latest Coast papers.



THE quotations on sugar which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser exclusively, dated San Francisco, March 21, showed that commodity to be on the rise, and caused much excitement among the plantation people and buyers of the staple. The quotations given were: Raw, steady to firm; fair refining, 35c; centrifugal, 56 test, 4 1/2-32c; molasses sugar, 3 5/8-32c; refined, steady. Several calls were made at the Advertiser office during the day to have the quotations confirmed, which was done.

HONOLULU MAY HAVE A FUEL GAS PLANT.

Honolulu is to have a gas plant if a bill about to be brought into the House is passed by the Legislature. The capital is all assured and will be called the Hawaiian Fuel Gas Company, Limited. Its purpose is to supply fuel gas for introduction into residences to take the place of coal and wood as at present used, and which are being largely eliminated from cities and towns in the tropical belt for fuel uses. The plant will be a \$500,000 proposition, most of the capital being supplied by outsiders. The gas stoves for which this fuel is intended are perfected to such an extent that they readily take the place of the old coal and wood stoves, and are considered quite safe. A bill for a franchise is prepared. W. W. Dimond, one of the promoters, has been working on it for a considerable length of time and has interested capital to such an extent that whenever the Legislature sees fit to pass the measure, the company will at once be incorporated and the construction of the plant will begin at the earliest possible date.

A. W. CARTER'S JUDD AND LILHA STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

One of the largest pieces of property recently offered for sale in the residence portion of the City is that belonging to Alfred W. Carter, on Judd and Lilha streets. A portion of this was formerly known as the Emmelhut property, and has a frontage on Judd street of 65 feet, varying in depth from 30 to 40 feet. It is located just Ewa of the premises of Professor Brigham, which also divides the Emmelhut property from the homestead lately occupied by Mr. Carter as a residence.

It is understood that the Emmelhut property was acquired by Mr. Carter last year for \$10,000. Real estate in that vicinity has gone up since the Rapid Transit Railroad Company began extending its lines on Lilha street. The neighborhood is one of the most fashionable and exclusive in the City, and Carter's place is about the only available property in Nuuanu valley for sale. The property faces that of Judge Hartwell, and commands a view of the entire lower part of the City and the harbor and is swept by the breezes which come over the Pali. The entire property is under a high state of cultivation. The lawns cover every part of the estate, which is also dotted by full-grown orange trees ready for bearing, as well as a variety of other fruit and tropical trees. It was about to be sold last year to the United States military authorities as a site for a military hospital, but was taken up by Mr. Carter instead. He has devoted much of his time and considerable expense to improve the property, and has made of it a garden spot.

Mr. Carter's corner property, on Judd and Lilha streets, is also for sale. This has a frontage on Lilha street of 30 feet, and on Judd street of 154 feet. The residence is commodious and airy, contains many bedrooms, large parlor, dining-room and broad lawns. All of the property will be disposed of at private sale.

THE COLLEGE HILLS SALE OF LOTS.

The trustees of Oahu College have met with gratifying success in the sale of their residence ground at College Hills. The auction sale on Saturday last disposed of about \$20,000 worth of property at approximately 10 per cent above the upset prices. Since the auction private sales have been made which bring the total to over \$105,000 for seventy-one lots sold. The purchases have been made almost exclusively for actual home building, and purchasers indicate that a very desirable suburb will be built up. A few lots have already changed hands at advanced prices.

China Mutual Seeks Location.

While the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool and London has announced positively that it will establish a line of direct sailings from Tacoma to Manila, the company has not decided which of the Puget Sound ports, whether Seattle or Tacoma, it will make its American port. Present indications are that Tacoma will secure the plum. The company owns and operates one

of the largest fleets of steam freighters in the world and has been advertising its proposed line to Manila for some weeks. Several of its steamships have been under tonnage charter to the Government, as, for instance, the Ping Suey, which recently sailed for Manila. In addition to her Government cargo the Ping Suey carried general freight. The company desires to arrange for suitable dockage and wharf facilities at Seattle or Tacoma and is known to prefer the facilities of Tacoma harbor to those afforded by Elliott bay.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT MARSAILLES

MARSAILLES, France, March 20.—A crowd of 2,000 burst through a cord of infantry along the dock side. The cavalry charged and drove the strikers back. A volley of stones was then thrown in all directions, and a brigadier, two gendarmes, a hussar and several infantrymen were injured. One gendarme was stunned, thrown from his horse and trampled upon by the cavalry. He was removed to the hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. The soldiers were greatly exasperated, but their officers succeeded in controlling them.

The strikers are irritated at the refusal of the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, to receive the Socialist Mayor of Marseilles, M. Flassieres, who sought to obtain Government pressure to force the masters to negotiate, the masters having declined to do so on the ground that the strike was unjustifiable and a breach of a previous agreement. Flassieres threatens that the Socialists will make reprisals for this insult from the Government and he points out that he stood aloof from the pro-Krueger demonstration at a moment when, as he puts it, by entering Krueger's carriage he might have won a popular triumph.

Two hundred men, several with babies in arms, took part in today's demonstration in spite of the rain. With the exception of the Socialist organs the press shows little sympathy with the strikers. The public generally recognizes that the strike has already done an immense amount of injury and may completely ruin the port.

CLIMBED THE POLE.

A daring feat was performed yesterday afternoon by Charles van Geislin in mounting to the top of the flag-staff on the E. O. Hall & Son's building, corner of Fort and King streets. The staff is a pine stick, well anchored, and towers far above the street. A short time since the halyards were drawn through the pulley and the staff became a useless ornament. Young van Geislin volunteered to receive a new rope and made the venture yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. As soon as the pedestrians on the street below saw what was about to be done, they stopped and large crowds watched the young Hawaiian essay to climb up the smooth stick. Tying the line to his waist, he removed his shoes and stockings, spat upon his hands and embraced the staff. Monkey-like he worked his way up slowly. When half way to the top the pole began to sway under his weight and his jerky movements, and he had to work along more cautiously. When three quarters up he clung to the pole with his arms and feet and again spat upon his palms. With a few short, easy lifts he finally reached the goal and calmly took the line from his waist, reeved it through the block, dropped one end and then slid down the stick, holding on to the opposite end.

The Santa Ana From Seattle.

The steamer Santa Ana of the British-American line arrived in port yesterday morning after a pleasant trip of twelve and a half days from Seattle. William Henry was the only passenger arriving on the vessel. She brought a full cargo consigned to Alexander & Baldwin.

Included in her freight are 1,400 barrels of bottled beer and a large quantity of potatoes, onions, fruit and lime. Captain C. F. Strand is the commander of the Santa Ana.

OPPOSED TO DISPENSARY

LAHAINA, March 28.—A public meeting was held in Lahaina court room Tuesday evening, Judge Kahaloelle presiding. The meeting was called by request of Senator Baldwin to learn the sentiments of the people in this district in regard to the proposed Dispensary Act. A few sections of the Act were read and interpreted into Hawaiian, and a general discussion followed. Judge Peter Noel, Philip Pali, the chairman of the meeting, Mr. McCann and others expressed their views. Judge Richardson acting as interpreter. A majority of the speakers were strongly opposed to the bill as it now stands. A vote was taken, all present signifying by rising that they were opposed to the bill. A committee was appointed to report the action of the meeting to Senator Baldwin.

Hot and cold water will soon be furnished at the first-class bathing establishment in the new Lahaina saloon building. This is a luxury never before enjoyed in this town, except at private residences. The bath table was manufactured by a well-known firm in the State of Ohio. Mr. McCann intends to build several cottages shortly, and will have lodging rooms for the accommodation of visitors. A "New England kitchen" will probably be opened in one of the new buildings, where meals will be served to the lodgers and others.

Another barber has opened a shop on Main street.

A Chinese trader has recently opened a large store, well stocked with dry goods and miscellaneous merchandise.

J. L. Molony, an hydraulic engineer, is at the Beach House. His wife, Mrs. Frances Molony, is making some excellent sketches of charming scenery in this town.

The current reports in regard to the prevalence of blood-poisoning in this community have been somewhat exaggerated. There have been two or three very serious cases. It is true, but none of them have resulted fatally.

The frame of a cottage for E. E. Miller was raised on Tuesday.

Carpenters have commenced work on a house and stable for an enterprising Japanese.

No little regret has been expressed by leading citizens in regard to the decease of ex-President Harrison. It is believed that he was a true friend of these islands, and was always ready to lend his influence in favor of Hawaiian interests.

As the number of stores is multiplying, and our merchants are receiving large quantities of freight every week, better landing facilities are already needed.

The amount of business transacted at the Lahaina postoffice is increasing, and few of our citizens would be able to give an approximate estimate as to its magnitude.

From 1835 to 1857, the enemies of law and order committed several outrages at Lahaina. William Richards, one of the early missionaries, was more than once in imminent danger. Armed sailors entered a stone house occupied by Mr. Richards, and threatened him and his wife with death. Subsequently one of the native chiefs furnished a strong guard to protect the missionaries and their property. The crew of a whaling vessel fired several shots from a 5-pound gun. Mr. W. D. Alexander states that they took aim at the house of Mr. Richards, but little damage was done. The walls of this building are still standing, but it has not been occupied for a long time. On account of the possibility of above mentioned, heavy guns were mounted on Lahaina fort, which formerly stood near the palace, a short distance from the beach.

Mr. A. Aalberg has been appointed secretary pro tem of the Reading Room Association.

Judge Kahaloelle has returned from the Island of Molokai.

Several of the cane fields belonging to the Pioneer Mill Company have not been planted for several years. The steam plows are now turning up the long furrows so rapidly as possible that the planting of fresh cane has already begun.

A self-propelling engine attracted considerable attention on one of the principal streets a few days ago.

The vacation of the Lahaina public schools will commence on April 15, and will continue during the week following.

Miss Wong Kong, having recovered from her illness at Walluku, has been appointed a teacher in one of the Lahaina schools.

The Wireless Telegraphy Company expects to open another station south of Lahaina in two or three weeks.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies, but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. George F. Parsons & Co., druggists of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle, and was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this liniment to many of my friends, who agree with me that this is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Trial trips in the British navy rarely pass off without some accident more or less serious to the machinery, the latest being that of the battleship Implacable. The trial under 12,000 horsepower came to an abrupt end on February 13th, through the heating of the connecting rod of the low pressure cylinder of the port engine, and necessitated the ship's return to the dockyard to make repairs. The Implacable has still to develop 15,000 horsepower during a four hours' full power trial.

The Russian cruiser Bogatyr was launched from the Vulkan yard, Rietlin, Germany, on January 30 last. She is one of a type of ten practically alike in general characteristics, but will have greater speed than her predecessors. The vessel is 4,750 tons on a draught of 21 feet 10 inches, with 72 tons of coal on board, and her engines of 20,000 horsepower are calculated to give a speed of 33 knots. The battery, consisting of twelve 6-inch, twelve 4-inch and six 3-pounders are all quick-firing, and her complement numbers 473, of which twenty-three are officers.

There are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.



TESTA AS RICHELIEU—"Mark where he stands,
Around his form I draw the sacred circle of our Awful Church.
Set but one foot within that holy ground,
And on thy head, yea though it wore a crown,
I'll launch a curse like Rome."

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

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**Shipping and Family
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
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TUESDAY, APRIL 2

THE COUNTY ACT.

The bill introduced in the House by Representative Makekahu, entitled, "An Act providing for and creating certain counties in the Territory of Hawaii, and providing a form of government for such counties," is "fearfully and wonderfully made."

In its printed form it consists of forty-nine large pages, of which only about one-third have anything to do with counties or their government. The remainder is made up of an elaborate system, or, more properly, chaos of provisions respecting schools and schemes for the organization and government of cities, towns and villages.

If the small politicians and would-be bosses who have kindly undertaken to lay out the legislators' work for them, and tell them what they ought to do and how to do it, had taken the trouble to refer to section 45 of the Organic Act they might have read "That each law shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title."

Another very important part of the Organic Act, which the unofficial lawmakers seem to have forgotten all about, is the restrictions on the debt-contracting power contained in section 45 of that most inconvenient and obstructive act. To make the nature and scope of these restrictions plain it will be best to quote a considerable part of this section in full, as follows:

"Nor shall any debt be authorized to be contracted by or on behalf of the Territory, OR ANY POLITICAL OR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OR SUBDIVISION THEREOF, except to pay the interest on the existing indebtedness, or to suppress insurrection, or to provide for the common defense, except that in addition to any indebtedness created for such purpose the Legislature may authorize loans by the Territory, OR ANY SUCH SUBDIVISION THEREOF, for the erection of penal, charitable, and for public buildings, wharves, roads and harbor and other improvements, but the total of such indebtedness incurred in any one year by the Territory OR ANY SUBDIVISION shall not exceed one per centum upon the assessed value of the Territory or subdivision thereof, as the case may be, as shown by the last general assessment for taxation, and the total indebtedness of any subdivision shall not at any time be extended beyond three per centum of such assessed value, nor shall any bond or instrument of such indebtedness be issued unless made redeemable in not more than five years and payable in NOT MORE THAN FIFTEEN YEARS from the date of its issue, and, NOR SHALL ANY SUCH BOND OR INSTRUMENT BE INCURRED UNLESS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

All this is plain enough, about as plain as the English language can make it, but the trouble is that a large proportion of the legislators do not understand the English language and the unofficial legislators who draw their bills for them either do not know or do not care what the Organic Act does or does not contain. They probably pocket their little fees, laughing in their sleeves as they say to themselves, "What's the odds; these fellows will never know the difference."

Now, with these plain provisions of the Organic Act staring them in the face, what do these professors of legislative patchwork put in the proposed County Government Act? To go into details would be tedious and is unnecessary. Let one sample suffice for the present. Notwithstanding the Organic Act forbids indebtedness being incurred in any one year beyond one per centum of the assessed value, Mr. Makekahu's bill authorizes even as small and unimportant subdivisions as school districts to borrow money and issue bonds for FIVE PER CENT of the assessed value at one lick, and so far as the bill is concerned, they can go on and borrow money and issue bonds to an indefinite extent, provided only a majority of the taxpayers vote for it. It is to be remembered that a majority of taxpayers may pay a very small minority of the taxes. The fact that the proposed law authorizes the issuing of twenty-year bonds, while the Organic Act limits the time at fifteen years, and the absolute ignoring of the approval of the President of the United States only serve to further illustrate the general craziness of the whole measure.

The beauty of the above described policy will be better appreciated when it is understood that under the proposed county governments the school age is to extend from six to twenty-one years of age, and that any locality containing EIGHT persons within those ages may be set apart as a school district. The giving authority to a majority of the taxpayers in a locality where there may be as few as EIGHT persons under twenty-one years of age to issue twenty-year bonds is one of the most shocking pieces of unsophisticated ignorance with which this community has been favored for a long time. It is the old adage: people who have to administer money of money never know when they are making themselves a source of amusement to others.

The specific tax-on-county bill seems to be intended as a rather urgent call on the legislature to come and consider the same.

THE CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

If there is no essential difference between the Anglican and American Episcopal churches, as His Lordship, the Bishop of Honolulu, argues, then, of course, American communicants have no cause to complain of the present church establishment in these islands, whatever may be their attitude toward persons connected with it. But we fancy that the declaration will be as surprising to them as it is to us.

It has been customary among British Protestant ecclesiastics to speak of the church in America not as "the church," but as a "daughter church." If we mistake not, Bishop Willis himself has so described it. If the distinction thus made is a proper one, then the church in America has the same individual entity that the daughter—especially the daughter who has set up in housekeeping for herself—has as distinguished from her parent. She is quite an independent personage. She is free to order her household as she wants to; she owes no more than a discretionary obedience to her parent with whom she certainly cannot be confused, and with whose identity she cannot be included.

That the terms "Anglican" and "American" church are not always interchangeable appears in Bishop Willis' letter to the Advertiser under date of March 25th. Therein he speaks of the "American prayer book" and he admits that if prayers for King Edward were read in the Anglican churches here, it would be ground for dissatisfaction in the minds of American churchmen. Surely this is not speaking of the Episcopal church as one but as two or more.

Separate institutions, governed by differing views of church polity seem thus to have been recognized by the Bishop himself. May we not enquire whether, if this difference is marked enough to permit Americans to object "justly" to part of the Anglican prayer book, it is not enough to permit them to object, with equal justice, to any part of the Anglican church administration?

The American church does not, we think, regard itself as Anglican. It takes no orders from the Archbishop of Canterbury; it does not pay for the royalty of England; it is so far apart from the Established church that the Duke of Newcastle finds some difficulty in bringing its high ritualists into any form of co-operative sympathy with the high ritualists of England; if the charge was made that the church is English and not distinctively American in its administration, and national sympathies, that charge would be repelled by bishops, clergy and press alike. So here we have a difference, yes, a yawning divergence, between the two great Episcopal bodies.

Because of this state of separate responsibility the American church does not invade British soil and the Anglican church does not invade American soil. The only place we know of where the Anglican body holds American ground is here; and this is not a matter of invasion but survival. Still the effect is, after all, that of a forcible entry, whatever the legal right of domicile may be. Admitting that the Anglican church be ignored, American churchmen insist that this is no reason why the American church should not also acquire vested interests here. They would prefer an American mission to a foreign Episcopate; and as this is American soil, what reason is there why a request for the establishment of such a mission should be denied? Is there any canon declaring that where an Anglican See is located on American soil an American See can obtain no jurisdiction?

The Shriners will go away from here leaving such an impression as Honolulu hopes it has made upon them. As intelligent tourists they have gone about posting themselves upon the characteristics of Hawaii, and they have done it in a way to satisfy our people that hospitality had been well bestowed. Socially and in a business way they have proved themselves to be desirable acquaintances. Speaking for this city and the Islands, the Advertiser wishes them a safe and pleasant journey to their homes and many happy returns.

The Algerobia tree, for which Hawaii is indebted to a priest of the Roman Catholic church, has proved itself to be the most useful of our arboreal introductions. It is quick-growing and yields fuel, shade and fodder for stock. South Africa will be supplied from here with seeds and if the tree will grow to advantage there the result will be of incalculable benefit to that country where, judging from the war pictures, forests are a rarity.

It needs no prophet to foresee the fate of laws loosely drawn, many of them in contravention of the Organic Act, all of them assisted in passage by men who cannot read or write the English language and certified to by a President of the Senate who may not be an American citizen and who does not sign with his legal name. It will be fun for the lawyers by and by to drive a coach and four through every law the present Legislature may enact.

No news can be kept from getting out of a town which is full of press correspondents and private letter writers and which has its quota of departing and passing tourists. San Francisco tried to suppress certain reports of sickness with the result that the press from Sacramento, Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland, to New York, Boston and Philadelphia has been full of sensational and damaging conjectures.

One of the features of the school-day athletic union last Saturday was the only letting by outsiders. The scene was a most demoralizing one to the youngsters and ought to have been a matter of attention from the school authorities. If such events cannot take place without gambling adjuncts, then the summer public school athletics are discouraged by the letter.

Minister Wu Tze Fang is perhaps the most popular alien in the United States, but the good will of the public may be somewhat jarred when it reads the infamous slanders which have been issued in his name or by his authority.

It is not known with whom Honolulu Willis was shown last evening, but it is said that he was off on his island trip.

THE PLAGUE STORY.

On Friday night a well-defined story came through the newspaper offices and other night resorts that a case of probable plague had been discovered in the remains of a Japanese woman. The Board of Health was up and about in haste and its members were seen to be nervous and in haste. Guards were sent to prevent the removal of the body and the Executive Officer of the Board of Health went to the residence on Beretania street where the suspect had lived. By this time a knowledge of the story had reached forty or fifty or perhaps one hundred people, beginning with the Board of Health and inclusive of police, hackmen, newspaper men, undertaker, printers, men about the all-night restaurants, the telephone "Central" and those who were called up for consultation. It was certain that by morning, whether the newspapers said anything or not, the town would seethe with rumors.

The night editors of the two morning papers had a consultation and it was agreed that no good could come from trying to cover up the news—it was out already. The Board of Health, not knowing that the rumor had gone abroad, requested, through Executive Officer Pratt, that nothing be said. To this the editors of both papers demurred. Something HAD been said and more would be said; rather than let the rumor do its worst, exaggerating the slightest fact and accepting as fact the wildest suppositions, why not print a calm, impartial and official statement from the Board of Health, placing the plague story beyond the reach of conjecture.

Towards 2 a. m. the Board, after long consultation, agreed to the proposal, and a statement was given to the press. The editors of the morning papers agreed to make no sensational additions, although, with the full story in their possession for two hours past, they did not lack for material.

Now suppose the morning papers had preferred to keep mum. By 7 a. m. people who knew the story would have been up telling it with the usual imaginary trimmings, and having noted the reporters following the police and Board of Health about at the midnight hour, and then seeing nothing about the matter in either morning paper, would have said: "The case must have been pretty bad if the Board of Health had to choke off the press." We can imagine the ferment as the day proceeded and the growth, through rumor, of the one suspect case to several fatal ones. The position of the afternoon papers would have been most difficult. Had they said there was no suspected case, a hundred witnesses would have laughed them down; had they said there was one they would have done precisely what the morning press had done; had they said nothing, the self-evident conspiracy of silence must have added to the alarm.

Under the circumstances publicity in the form it received was the least of necessary evils. We hear it said that the San Francisco plan might have been followed, but a moment's reflection will show how impossible it is, in a small, gossiping town, to conceal facts which, in a great city, almost conceal themselves. Note the difference by illustration. Suppose a San Francisco store is robbed of \$100,000 worth of goods. If the papers say nothing about the affair it will not be known at all in the city at large, simply because the people of the Coast metropolis are strangers to each other as a whole and groups of acquaintances are small and not gossip about other than the social concerns of their own circle and the published news of the day. But how different in Honolulu. Let a store be robbed of \$500 and everybody in town soon hears of it, whether the papers tell the story or let it alone. Should such a robbery occur at a time subsequent to a general epidemic of robberies, the chances are that the news would fly all over town in half an hour and that the amount lost by the storekeeper would soon be fixed at \$10,000.

Fellow Citizens: Honesty is the best policy in the publication of the news as in all other things.

One of the Home Rule Senators made a peculiarly absurd speech about vaccination, holding that sure safeguard against the smallpox responsible for the high death rate of Hawaiians. Let us hope, in case the vaccination law is annulled, that the smallpox will never get a foothold here. If it should the Hawaiian element might be as completely annihilated as one of the South Sea populations was a few years ago by measles.

Representative Emmeluth set the House a good example and did the public a service by leading the fight against the iniquitous tramway bill. Prendergast naturally took offense, which is one of the things that eminent Free Lunch statesman was there for. However, the Emmeluth side won and the public breathes more freely.

The best thing the people of Honolulu can do to insure a healthful summer is to keep their premises clean, kill all the rats possible, report every case of sickness to the Board of Health and back that body in every effort it may make to keep the Asiatic quarter free from filth.

Blame for Rio Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The Inspectors of Steam Vessels have rendered a decision in the case of the steamer Chief Engineer Herlitz is revoked. They find Captain Ward to blame for leaving his ship at anchor last morning. His license would probably be revoked. He had lived. Pilot Jordan is also blamed for bringing the vessel in while such a thick fog existed. He is out of the jurisdiction of the inspectors, however. The State Board of Pilot Commissioners now have Jordan's case under consideration. The findings render the testimony of the many witnesses as bearing on the wreck, the condition of the vessel at her last inspection on April 2, 1900, the heavy fog and wind, set her value at \$100,000, and of her cargo \$100,000. The inspectors then go over Chief Engineer P. H. Herlitz's testimony and call attention to the various instances in which he disobeyed the orders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the question is as to the culpability of the engineer.

Transport to Hall.

For San Francisco, via steamer, United States, will leave Honolulu on Monday, April 2, 1901. In a few days, with prisoners and supplies for Hawaii, Manila, China, March 2.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA

(Continued from Page 1.)

important personage at the Quai d'Orsay it was pointed out to me that, with the exception of Russia and Italy, all the powers agreed upon the necessity of indemnity, whatever the sum demanded, being negotiated in block. As my informant emphatically stated, separate demands for indemnity must lead logically to the dismemberment of the empire.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS MODIFICATIONS. LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch from Peking avers that the Russian government has consented to a number of modifications in the Manchurian convention, the principal being: Kiamchow and Port Arthur shall not be annexed, but shall be leased from the Chinese government; and, henceforth, a Russian resident at Moukden; the Chinese army will be permitted to maintain order in Manchuria prior to the completion of the Manchurian railway, which, while in course of construction, will not necessarily require the protection of Russian troops; Russia will forego her demand that mining and railway concessions in Mongolia, Turkistan and Kashgaria shall be granted to none but Russian subjects; Russia stipulates, however, that none but Chinese and Russians shall be allowed to undertake such enterprises.

In consequence of these concessions the Russian government asks for the early signature of the convention.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION. BERLIN, March 25.—A dispatch from Peking to the Cologne Gazette, dated Sunday, March 24, says that at the first formal meeting of the committee on indemnity, held in Peking Sunday, it was decided to invite Sir Robert Hart, director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs; Mr. Favier, vicar apostolic at Peking, and other experts, financial and otherwise, to submit proposals on the best methods for raising the amount of the indemnity to be demanded from China.

LEGATION GUARDS. PEKING, March 24.—The Foreign Ministers seem utterly unable to agree as to the best method of policing the legation quarter. The proposition most favored by the majority, and most complained of by the minority, is one proposed by the French, of the regular army shall be detailed for the service, under one officer connected with the allies. United States Special Commissioner Rockhill is one who objects to this plan, as is also the British Minister, Sir Arthur Saiton, who says that though an international force is desirable, it would be better that the police detail should be composed of soldiers who are not liable to be called away when they are most useful. It is also undesirable, he thinks, that the commandant should be an officer actively connected with any army, while the intention to make each legation an armed camp is a great mistake, and is liable to cause friction, and it would be better far to make a general international district.

The home ministers are seriously considering the advisability of asking the government to reconsider the decision in favor of big legation guards, being liable only to keep the court from returning to Peking, but also as a continual source of danger in the dealings with the Chinese, as it would be impossible to keep the Chinese out of the legation quarter, which condition Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang insist upon, saying that otherwise it would be impossible to guarantee order, especially when the Chinese troops have returned to Peking. One Chinese soldier outside the foreign settlement, they say, might cause another war.

The time which the Russians have given the Chinese to sign the Manchurian agreement expires on Tuesday, and should the agreement be not signed, then Russia will break off the negotiations. The agreement practically annexes Manchuria.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang called this morning, but did not decide to sign the convention or appeal to the powers.

On behalf of China Li Hung Chang desires to express gratitude to America for her position in the matter.

The Russian Minister, the Russian Minister, at the meeting of the foreign representatives is embarrassing, and causes considerable annoyance. He refuses either to agree with the other Ministers, or holds apart entirely.

THE COMMONS INQUIRE.

LONDON, March 25.—Replying to Sir Ellis Ashurst, Conservative, who asked in the House of Commons today whether Russia had presented China with a modified agreement regarding Manchuria, and whether Russia had withdrawn from the so-called concert of Europe, the Under Secretary, Lord Cranborne, said the government understood that the terms of the proposed agreement were still under discussion, but he was unable to make any positive statement on the subject. The Russian government, he added, had informed the government of Great Britain that Russia has no intention of withdrawing co-operation with the other powers in China.

BLOODSHED IN STREETS.

TIENTSIN, March 25.—In an affray last evening two members of the North China Regiment and a member of the Victorian contingent, who were acting as policemen, were sabred and bayoneted. It is alleged that Germans were the principal culprits.

CHINA APPEALS TO POWERS.

LONDON, March 25.—The Chinese Minister, Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, called at the Foreign Office today and urged the government to bring pressure to bear in order to prevent Russia from securing the necessary signatures of the Manchurian agreement. The Foreign Office is still in the dark tonight as to whether the agreement will be signed or allowed to lapse when the time expires, March 25th. The officials of the Japanese Legation are inclined to believe Russia will succeed in getting the necessary signatures.

Sonoma Two Days Late.

On account of the delay in the arrival of the British-Australian mails at San Francisco, the Oceanic Company's steamship Sonoma, which was scheduled to sail from San Francisco for this port, Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 28, was accordingly delayed. The latest information received by the city of Peking last night, not expected to get away until Friday night, the 28th, so that she will be two days late in arriving here, making this port on Saturday, March 30th. She will bring three days' later news of the outside world.

Fluently Mr. Lee produced another

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.
It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

CONSCRIPTS FOR ARMY

NEW YORK, March 25.—The London correspondent of the Tribune, writing of England's scheme of military reorganization, says:

The new scheme of military organization may be roughly described as the half way house to conscription. It involves the development of the existing system of voluntary enlistment and auxiliary services under conditions which preclude reasonable expectation of success. When the experiment has been tried and the results are found unsatisfactory the way will be opened for compulsory service. The war office will then be in a position to assert that everything was done under the voluntary system to provide an adequate army for the defense of the Empire, but the men were not forthcoming, and that an elaborate paper scheme proved a failure. The only alternative, from the official and military point of view, will be compulsory service. The military experts, who have been contending for years that conscription was inevitable and that the Empire could not be defended without it, unite in pronouncing Mr. Brodick's speech a masterpiece of performance. This is because they perceive the trend of an exceedingly important attempt to provide 125,000 new troops and to organize six army corps, in as many districts, for constant training and annual maneuvers. Mr. Brodick himself spoke like an official who was condemned for political reasons to make bricks without straw and had little confidence in the voluntary system.

The reorganized army will consist of three army corps of regulars, with headquarters at Aldershot, Salisbury Plain and Dublin, and three army corps of auxiliary forces at Colchester, York and Scotland, with sixty battalions of militia and volunteers, a considerable body of imperial yeomanry and twenty-one volunteer field artillery batteries. Each corps will have its own staff, troops and stores and be virtually self-administrative. There will be no great increase of regulars, although from thirteen to eighteen battalions will be gained by the withdrawal of Mediterranean and Colonial garrisons and by the transfer of Indian troops to tropical points and placing coaling stations under the control of the navy; but 50,000 will be added to the militia; the yeomanry will be recruited to 25,000 and in one way or another over 125,000 fresh troops will be brought under training in six districts. All these changes are made in order to keep three army corps behind to provide for home defense; and whether the troops are dispatched abroad or held in reserve, every corps will have its own ammunition, cavalry, artillery and transport and be systematically trained for modern warfare. The scheme looks effective on paper; the chief practical difficulty is promptly suggested by French, German and Austrian critics. How can the men be obtained? What magic can recruiting have in the future which it has lacked in the past? There is no increase of pay for regulars or militiamen, and there are no regular attractions in a service which is to be rendered more arduous than ever before. The scheme of reorganization involves the liquidation of a political debt. When the Salisbury government dissolved Parliament last autumn it pledged itself to reorganize the army, and consequently some project which looked impressive on paper had to be brought forward after the elections. When that pledge was made the Government itself was open to criticism for having underestimated the fighting resources of the Boers, and it was convenient for Ministers to lay stress on weak points of the military system and the necessity for a complete revision of methods. The Ministers, in redeeming their promise, indict the patriotism of the nation, the loyalty of the Colonies and the efficiency of the volunteer system. Their scheme of reorganization is virtually a confession that everything went wrong in South Africa, that the army was unequal to its work, and that the voluntary system broke down. That indictment is not well founded. The Ministers misestimated the resources of the Boers; either Lord Lansdowne or Lord Wolsey sent one army corps to do the work of six; infantry undertook the impossible task of fighting mounted forces; the Generals were amateurish in such battles as Nicholson's Nek and Colenso, and reckless at Stormberg and Magersfontein; the officers lacked flexibility and quickness of mind; the staff work was bad and the medical and transport services were defective. All that has not come out well, nor has Pull Mall nor Downing street; but the soldiers never flinched in their duty, and the army as a whole encountered

BUSINESS CARDS.

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S. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

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the strain of a terrible campaign with splendid staying power. The results in South Africa have been highly creditable to the rank and file and have fully vindicated the efficiency of the auxiliary forces under voluntary enlistment. Pull Mall made some woeful miscalculations and the officers in the field were not always up to their work; but in order to retrieve these blunders it was not necessary to call in question the discipline of the volunteer army and the patriotism of the nation by the present plan of reorganization, which stimulates the spread of militarism in a peace-loving community and leaves as the basis of imperial defense a specious paper scheme enmeshed with red tape, without the soldiers in plain uniform.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A persistent "Hilo" "vag," upon being told for the third time that he was not out of the country, refused to leave, and upon being told that he had to embark for Honolulu or go to jail, chose the latter alternative, and is now breaking rock.

A meeting of the voters of Spreckelsville district was held on Thursday evening at Spreckelsville Hall for the purpose of discussing the dispensary act, and the voters were in favor of letting the liquor question remain as it is.—Maui News.

Lama horses sold at public auction in Waikuku last Saturday, brought prices for the broken potes about fourteen hands high, realizing \$30. This sum was the smallest paid for any of the animals sold. All the horses and mules offered for sale were unbroken.

On Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, Bishop Willis held a confirmation service in St. Andrew's Cathedral, which was attended by a good congregation. Queen Liliuokalani was present. There were twenty candidates for the laying on of hands, they being presented by the Rev. H. K. Kikut. The Bishop gave an address to the candidates, and two hymns were sung by the choir.

Two eastern kindergarten teachers have arrived in Maui to take charge of the Waikuku and Lahaina kindergartens. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Honolulu, have gone to Waikuku to assume charge of the settlement work until some one else can be secured, when they will return to Honolulu to accept the respective secretariats of the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association.

Though the mills of the gods grind slowly they are ideals of rapidity compared with the two mills which clatter and rattle in the executive building and the bungalow these days. As a legislature the present assembly of law revers is a farce as the body, which will, whatever it does, shape in the main the future of the Territory of Hawaii, it is a tragedy. In either case the men who were not elected may thank God that they are at home.—Hilo Tribune.

The local Elks and would-be members of the herd gave an impromptu entertainment to the visiting Elks who were in the Shriners' party. Everybody contributed his share to the evening's entertainment. Visiting Elks Campbell, of Traverse City, Mich., made a speech, and Dr. Thompson, F. M. Brooks and Frank Thompson, were alternately chairmen. There was enough to drink to go around. The grand secretary is expected this month to institute a local lodge. Many names are on the roll for charter membership.

MARKLE DECLINES TO LEAVE CHICAGO

Y. M. C. A. Looks Elsewhere for Physical Director—32nd Anniversary.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at the office of the secretary of the association. A communication from Mr. Markle, physical director in one of the Chicago branches, was read at the meeting by Secretary Coleman. Mr. Markle declined the offer of the local association to come to Honolulu as its physical director.

A call was extended to J. B. Moddesett, physical director at Crawfordsville, Indiana, who was recommended by the general secretary at Chicago.

The board arranged for the business meeting which will be held on Monday, April 15, when three new directors and the regular officers of the association for the ensuing year will be elected.

Arrangements were also commenced for a proper observance of the thirty-second anniversary of the Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association, which takes place May 25. There will be addresses at this public meeting from the retiring president, reports of the past year's work and speeches by those interested in the institution.

A Hungarian woman recently gave shelter to a supposed tramp, who attempted to rob her for the night. Through curiosity she opened the door and found it filled with bank notes. Stymied by the sight of the wealth, she killed the supposed tramp with a hatchet, afterwards recognizing him as her husband, who had gone to another country to seek a fortune for his family years before.

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waihalu Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis,
Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump &
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

COURT NEWS: OF THE DAY

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. F. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

HOUSE KILLS THE TRAMWAY MEASURE

Anti-Vaccination Has Strong Innings in the Senate.

Dr. Russel'sky was out of sight yesterday morning, probably because Garibaldi had arrived, and Mr. Kalua, the Vice President of the Senate, occupied the "throne" next to Mr. Akiba.

A state of nervous excitement prevailed, possibly caused by the arrival of "Boss Bob."

The proceedings, however, were of an unusually calm nature. All the members of both Houses, with the exception of Russel'sky, were present and listened to the following resolution offered by Senator Cecil Brown:

Whereas, by section 12 of the Organic Act, the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii is to consist of two Houses, which shall organize and sit separately except as otherwise provided in and by said Act; and,

Whereas, the said Organic Act does not in any portion or part thereof provide that the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall at any time sit in joint convention; and,

Whereas, the action of the Legislature in passing the concurrent resolution authorizing this sitting in joint convention of the Legislature is contrary to the true intent and meaning of said Organic Act, and is not warranted upon any pretext whatsoever, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the records of the proceedings now held of this joint convention, as well as the records of all proceedings hereafter held in both Senate and House of Representatives by concurrent resolution ordered the present joint convention to adjourn the terms of eight Senators elected at the last general election, to, and the same are, hereby ordered expunged from the record of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and said expunging to be by the total erasure and obliteration of all that part of each record of the respective Houses of the Legislature that contains reference to or is the record of such joint resolution, and such joint resolution itself.

Senator Brown made a forcible speech in favor of his resolution and was supported, not alone by his party, but also by Mr. Makela and other intelligent Hawaiians.

Mr. Buckley insisted in having the "joint" resolution, relating to the terms of Senators, read, and, as the resolution, the text of which has frequently appeared in these columns, had been recovered, the Chair ordered it read, and on motion of Senator Kalaupokalani, supported by Senator Kanuha and others, the joint session adjourned until 11 a. m. on the 26th day of the session.

Senator Cecil Brown moved to adjourn sine die, but his motion, which was seconded by Senator Carter, was lost at a strict party vote, resulting in thirty "Yea" and fifteen "Nay" votes.

Then Kalaupokalani moved to adjourn until the day assigned, and the joint session was a thing of the past.

PROCEEDINGS OF SENATE.

The Senate held a short session yesterday morning. A few reports were presented. The first was the following report of the Committee on Education and Public Health, to whom was referred Senate bill 40, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Observance of Sunday":

The bill changes the present law somewhat, making it in some particulars stricter, and in other particulars more liberal.

As the bill stands, it would require, in the opinion of your committee, several changes and amendments, and as the Legislature has before it more work than it can faithfully accomplish before the termination of the session, we recommend that the bill be held on the table.

DAVID KANUHA,
D. KALAUPOKALANI,
H. P. BALDWIN.

Mr. Baldwin then read the following report of the Committee on Education and Public Health, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 25, entitled "An Act Relating to Licensed Physicians":

The object of this bill is to make it easy for the Board of Health to secure medical assistance in cases of unusually serious epidemics or unusual public disaster.

Your committee would recommend that the words "free of cost to the Territory of Hawaii" on lines 4 and 5, of section 1, be stricken out, and that a new section be inserted as follows:

"Section 2. The Board of Health is hereby authorized to remunerate physicians they may call upon to assist in suppressing any unusual epidemic, or in case of any unusual public disaster, by paying them an amount not exceeding \$100 a month; provided, however, that this provision does not apply to physicians in the employ of the Board of Health who are drawing regular salaries."

The insertion of this section will change the numbering of the remaining sections of the bill.

DAVID KANUHA,
D. KALAUPOKALANI,
H. P. BALDWIN.

I concur in the above report, excepting that I recommend the physicians be allowed to the extent of \$300, in the section it is proposed to insert in the bill.

This report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Then came the main issue of the day, when Senator Baldwin presented a minority report, relating to the bill concerning the existing laws referring to vaccination.

The minority of your committee does not recommend the passage of either of the above bills, for the following reasons:

Since the discovery of vaccination by Jenner, smallpox has not been the terrible scourge to humanity that it was before this discovery.

Scientific and medical men agree as to the efficiency of vaccination as a means of preventing the spread of the disease. In former centuries, before the discovery of vaccination, no disease was more dreaded, or destroyed more victims.

It has been calculated that in the last century from 2 to 10 per cent of the deaths from all diseases were due to smallpox.

At the present day, in countries where vaccination is regularly practiced, the proportion has been reduced to seven tenths of 1 per cent, and in countries where vaccination has been compulsory, the proportion has been still further reduced. Formerly human victims were often used, and methods of vaccination were imperfect and there is danger

win got in the following business before the session went out to discuss "Bob": To the Vice President of the Senate: The Military Committee submits the following report on Senate bill No. 25, which was passed by the Senate on March 21. The House returned the bill to the Senate on March 20, and it was referred to your committee.

Your committee finds that the House has amended the bill by striking out that part which provides that one-half of the fine should be paid into the common school fund, and that the Act should take effect on the day of its publication—not after its publication.

The introduction of the bill accepts both these amendments, and the committee believes that as there is no common school fund, it is proper that any money received from the fines should go into the Public Treasury.

The committee therefore reports unanimously its approval of the amendments made, and recommends that the bill be passed by the House that it concerns in the amendments.

CLARENCE L. CHABBE,
DAVID KANUHA,
I. H. KAHILANA,
G. R. CARTER,
H. P. BALDWIN.

Crabbe reported as follows: Your special committee to whom Senate bill No. 32 and House bill No. 34 were referred relating to the Territorial seal, beg leave to report that the committee have had under consideration, and recommend that they be laid on the table, and be given no further consideration.

C. L. CHABBE,
J. T. BROWN,
W. M. WHITE.

Senator Baldwin introduced the resolution: Resolved, That the sum of \$5,000 may be inserted in the appropriation of 1901, for the extension or improvement of the Waiuku and Kapaemahu water works.

H. P. BALDWIN.

PAIN LOSES HIS FRANCHISE

The principal business of the House yesterday consisted of the death and burial for the session of the Hawaiian Tramway bill. So stubborn has been the battle over the franchise bill, and so free hand and an open house have been widely bruited abroad, that the bill was raised from the table yesterday morning with the express purpose of finally disposing of it.

Emmett was the first to speak, and in doing so he made it an insult to the House, adding that any "man" who brought it in, if ignorant of its provisions, should be put in immediate possession of the facts. The "man" struck Prendergast as an intended insult to Representative Mahoe, author of the bill, and he rose to the defense of Honolulu's streets for the sole profit of Pain's elaborate car system for the next half century. Emmett assured him that no insult had been intended by the term and moved an indefinite postponement.

An hour's discussion settled the fate of the bill by 15 to 13 vote. Buckley alluded to the intimations of both sides, recalling the idea of such being the case.

Kanhuha furnished the comical feature of the session by the introduction of a petition recently furnished with elements containing names and addresses of the petitioners before the House. The petitioners humbly prayed for a law making Saturday a universal day, day that the laws regarding burial certificates be abolished, while an attorney could collect his fees upon successful defense of his client, and a half of what he originally agreed to take.

The House thoroughly enjoyed the reading of the petition. Mahalo introduced a resolution calling for an investigation into charges preferred concerning the loss of the Government resolution on the joint session Saturday.

It was claimed that it had been given to Mahalo by Cayless, Rockey, Mahoe and Dickey were appointed to investigate.

The Attorney General sent in the correspondence that Mr. Monsarrat has been after in relation to the removal of the Memorial of Honolulu. Several portions that must come from officials on Hawaii. He promised these as soon as the next mail arrived. The matter went over until then.

This was petition day, but not very many petitions turned up. The wants of \$5,000 drill shed; P. H. Committee at Koolaukane want \$5,000 for their road; the Olan squatters want \$5,000 for a like purpose; P. H. Committee at Koolaukane want \$5,000 for a like purpose.

Mr. Monsarrat had some letters to read to the House and contract controversy which he wanted sent to the Public Lands Committee for verification.

Mr. Aylett will bring in a bill on the isolation of lepers, and that ended the story.

The afternoon was spent by the special County Bill Committee wading through its myriad pages.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

Those From Camp McKinley Rarely Enlist Again.

A score of Uncle Sam's discharged soldiers from the battalion of artillery at Camp McKinley left for the Coast last Saturday. Other soldiers who have been discharged here have usually gone back to the Coast or secured employment in and about Honolulu or upon the plantations. There is not known a case where a discharged soldier has applied for re-enlistment in the battalion in Honolulu. Among old soldiers this has been noted as a peculiar thing with relation to this particular battalion, as in almost every other army post in the United States a large percentage of the discharged soldiers apply for re-enlistment in the same regiment, after they have spent their furlough.

A discharged soldier stated before leaving for San Francisco last week that most of the boys were new to the service when the battalion was sent to Honolulu and that it has been their desire to see home again before making another three years' enlistment.

Many of them, however, had embraced the field of business opportunity in the Islands while serving as soldiers and had had the privilege of seeing home out to them when their term of enlistment should expire.

The majority of the black-clad boys have taken action of the fact that they can obtain work here to make the trip to the Coast and home for a few weeks and then return to claim the promised bounties.

As the majority of the Camp McKinley soldiers are soldiers, strong, well-trained and well-meaning young men they have generally found favor with the business and plantation men. Uncle Sam has been sending good citizens to Honolulu in the ranks of his army.

DAVID KANUHA,
G. R. CARTER,
H. P. BALDWIN.

A very lively but useless discussion took place and after a debate between Senators Carter, Baldwin, Brown and others, the bill was tabled for the day, with the other bills now before the Senate.

Senator White felt tired and wanted to adjourn, but Senator Crabbe and Baldwin

PUNAHOU VICTORIOUS

Wah-hoo-wah!
Wah-hoo-wah!
Punahou!
Punahou!
Rah! Rah! Rah!

A great crowd gathered at Kaplolan park on Saturday afternoon to witness Oahu college defeat Kamehameha school by one solitary point in what was perhaps the closest athletic contest of its kind on record.

It was a good-natured, enthusiastic and noisy crowd, decorated with furlongs of bright colored ribbons and armed with horns, which were brought into commission whenever the scoring of points warranted it.

Adherers of Punahou, gaily arrayed in buff and blue favors, were perhaps in the majority, but in this respect the partisans of the school were not far behind. The latter were favors of blue and white. Prominent in the crowd were many well known citizens, old boys of both institutions, who gathered together between races and refought the battles of their youth.

The fair sex were greatly in evidence and their diversity of costume made up a really brilliant scene.

The day was an ideal one for the occasion and the temperature and track admirably adapted to the breaking of records. No less than three recognized Hawaiian records were shattered, the 50-yard dash, the 100-yard dash, and the 400-yard run.

Besides these there is little doubt that the performance in the high and low hurdles and throwing the hammer were the best on record as far as the Islands are concerned, although heretofore no absolutely authentic records in these events have been preserved.

The time made in the 220-yard dash is also a record, for it is a well known fact that the old record of 25-1-5 seconds was made over a course many yards short. The discuss distance will stand as a record, for the discuss used last Saturday was regulation weight, having been made to order. In the only previous contest of this kind the discuss was at least a pound too light.

On Saturday the distances and weights were authentic and the officials reliable, perhaps for the first time in the history of Hawaiian athletics, and it would be eminently satisfactory if local intercollegiate and Hawaiian records, the latter with the exception of the 50-yard dash, 100-yard dash, high jump, broad jump and pole vault, should be made identical with Saturday's performance.

Punahou started out with a big lead but half way down the card Kamehameha had drawn even. From then on until the relay race the issue hung in the balance, the score before the final event reading, Kamehameha 60, Punahou 55. The relay race swung the pendulum of victory in the direction of Oahu college.

The low hurdles furnished a mild sensation, Harbottle, who finished first, being disqualified for running through his hurdles and the race given to Williamson. The Kamehamehas protested vigorously, saying that Miller had been guilty of a similar offense in the high hurdles and had not suffered disqualification. Miller certainly looked to run through some of his early hurdles, but he jumps low and has a habit of knocking down the obstacle with his back knee which is deluding to the onlookers.

In the pole vault two Oahuans and one Kamehameha tied at 9 feet 6 inches, and the latter's captain wanted to jump it off, while the Punahou skipper objected. The judges accordingly gave six points to Oahu and three points to Kamehameha, which was certainly the only way out of the difficulty.

Devo's win in the 800-yard run was a sterling performance and the best thing that has been done on the local track for many moons. He has a very unusual stride and should develop a couple of seconds faster.

Hardee is a wonderful pole-vaulter for a fellow of his inches. He has a curious take-off but clears the bar gracefully. A brother of his holds the Hawaiian record, but it won't be long before the initials of the record-holder read differently.

Miller, one of the Oahu college faculty, was a revelation in the high hurdles and his showing was distinctly good.

In the hammer Meyer was distinctly a disappointment, having thrown over 110 feet in practice; this, however, in no measure detracts from the good work of Richards.

Carter, fortunately, got left in the 100-yard dash. He was unprepared for the rapid firing of the gun after the starter had uttered the word "set."

The winner, Akana, beat the pistol by at least three yards.

Noble, of Kamehameha, added to his muscular reputation by putting in the shot 2 feet 5 inches further than the previous best.

In the broad jump Castle hurt his leg, and took no part in the 220-yard dash. Campbell jumped nicely, and cleared 20 feet 4 inches, which was good enough to win.

Punahou furnished a genuine surprise in the quarter, about a unexpected display of power. This event was usually considered to be the province of the Oahu College faculty, but he lacked the necessary training to break the wanted feat.

Devo showed that he can spend as well as stay by taking the 220-yard dash from Akana.

The high jump was another by Miller, who showed the benefit of proper instruction, and could have gone three inches higher had it been necessary.

The relay race was the most interesting of the day and Kamehameha made a great effort for his school in the first century. From the half mile in Oahu had it all their own way, and won as they pleased in 3:20.5.

As the whole affair reflects great credit on the Oahu College faculty, and the Kamehameha faculty, they have learned from this that they are capable of holding their own anywhere, and in this they have been equally successful.

A lamentable feature of the contest was the undesirable presence of a few drunken gamblers, who thought to introduce the atmosphere of the race-track into a series of schoolboy games. They had no business there, and should have been promptly ejected by the police officers in plain clothes in attendance. No detailed incited patronage was in sight, whereas at a native race recently a be-guiled captain and several subalterns strove to keep order, who were vainly endeavoring to prevent a disturbance.

On Saturday the grandstand was packed, and the crowd surged over the track, hindering the races in no small degree. And push a crowd here and there were several blatant-mouthed blackguards offering odds prompted by the beer they had previously swilled, whose nauseating conduct was overlooked or winked at by the deputy sheriff and some plain clothes officers who were present.

Five points were awarded for firsts, three points for seconds, and one point for thirds.

Summary:
800-yard dash—Castro (O.) and Akana (K.) tied; Harbottle (K.), third. Time, 6:15 seconds.

880-yard run—Deverill (O.), first; Brown (O.), second; Rykert (O.), third. Time, 2:08 (Hawaiian record).

100-yard dash—Campbell (O.), first; Hardee (K.), tied. Height, 2 feet 6 inches.

High hurdles, 120 yards—Miller (O.), first; Harbottle (K.), second; Pa (K.), third. Time, 16:45 seconds.

Throwing 12-pound shot—Noble (K.), first; 103 feet 3 inches; Meyer (O.), 97 feet; second; Naolele (K.), 88 feet 8 inches.

100-yard dash—Akana (K.), first; Punahou (K.), second; Cruzan (O.), third. Time, 1:45 seconds.

Putting 12-pound shot—Noblele (K.), first, 42 feet 8 inches; Jones (K.), second, 41 feet; Punahou (K.), third, 40 feet (Hawaiian record).

Turning broad jump—Campbell (O.), first, 20 feet 3 inches; Pa (K.), second, 19 feet 8 inches; Castle (O.), third, 18 feet 8 inches.

400-yard run—Punahou (K.), first; Marshall (O.), second; Burns (O.), third. Time 55:45 seconds (Hawaiian record).

Throwing the discuss—Hamauku (K.), first, 89 feet 10 inches; Richards (K.), second, 85 feet 14 inches; Meyer (O.), third, 81 feet 12 inches (Hawaiian record).

220-yard dash—Deverill (O.), first; Akana (K.), second; Kaulukou (O.), third. Time, 24:35 seconds (Hawaiian record).

Running high jump—Miller (O.), first, 5 feet 2 inches; Hardee (K.), second, 5 feet 2 inches; Dickson (O.), third, 5 feet 1 inch.

Low hurdles—Williamson (O.), first; Pa (K.), second; Harbottle (K.), disqualified. Time, 27:15 seconds.

Relay race, one mile—Swilling (O.), Marshall (O.), Burns (O.), Deverill (O.), Hamauku (K.), Scharch (K.), Alan (K.), Punahou (K.), Oahu College first. Time, 3 minutes 50:35 seconds (Hawaiian record).

The table of points is as follows:

Oahu, Kam.

50-yard dash 4 5
100-yard dash 1 6
220-yard dash 6 3
400-yard run 4 5
800-yard run 9 1
Relay race 5 4

High hurdles 5 3
Low hurdles 5 3
High jump 6 3
Broad jump 6 3
Pole vault 6 3
Hammer 3 6
Shot 3 6
Discuss 1 8

61 61

Hawaiian records in events other than those marked "Hawaiian record" were broken by Punahou.

50-yard dash, 5:45 seconds; 100-yard dash, 1:45 seconds; high jump, 5 feet 2 inches; pole vault, 10 feet 3 inches. No authentic records previously existed in the running broad jump, or the high and low hurdles.

MARTHA AFONG IS MARRIED

The News of Her Wedding at Manila Comes by Cable.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A cablegram was received today from Manila by friends of Lieutenant Dougherty, U. S. A., announcing that Miss Martha Afong, the accomplished daughter of Wing Afong, a former ally of the Chinese merchants of Honolulu, and one of the thirteen girls of the family, was married in Manila on Sunday to Lieutenant Andrew J. Dougherty.

The latter graduated from Southern Illinois Normal University, class of 1894, and in his junior year at the University of Illinois was expelled for refusing to divulge the names of those involved in the class rush. He served with distinction at El Caney and San Juan and was made Lieutenant for gallant conduct. On the way to Manila he stopped four days at Honolulu and became engaged to one of the thirteen Afong girls.

Several months ago the Lieutenant found it impossible to go to Honolulu to secure his bride, and Miss Martha Afong sailed for Manila, arriving on March 21. Lieutenant and Mrs. Dougherty will visit this country this coming summer and will make their future home at Honolulu.

BOUND FOR BUFFALO.

Forty Natives Will Figure in Midway Performance.

Under the management of W. Maurice Tobin, "King of the Midway" and representative of the Burning Mountain of Hawaii and the Hawaiian Village for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, forty native Hawaiians sail on the China at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The boys are under three-month contracts and have obtained only a few dollars from the Hawaiian Fish-bone Company as an earnest of proper treatment.

The average salary will amount to about twenty dollars a week, and the voyagers are jubilant over the prospect of the trip.

The commission includes mechanics, hula dancers and singers who are to acquaint the people of New York with the features of Hawaiian melody and spirit in the hula in the strains of guitar and mandolin, accompanied by maracas and glee clubs.

W. H. Cooper, of Hilo, says he is secretary to Mr. Tobin.

The party will travel by the Sunset route to give them an opportunity of acquainting them with the sights of Buffalo before the hot weather sets in.

Old masters are bringing low prices in London.

COURTS AND CAPITOL

The special term of the First Circuit Court called for yesterday morning adjourned at noon until next Monday. Several causes were presented.

The case of the Territory vs. Endo came on for hearing. The defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty. The court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of one cent and to remit the costs of prosecution and a stay of execution was also ordered. The reason for the nominal fine was because the defendant had been confined nearly the full time for which his offense made him liable, voluntarily working while in prison.

The report of J. Alfred Mason, master in the matter of the estate of Theo. H. Davies, deceased, was confirmed by the Judge of the First Circuit Court and the final accounts of Theo. H. Davies and Francis M. Davies, administrators, approved and allowed administrators by order of court being discharged.

It was further ordered that a fee of \$500 be paid to the attorneys and that said executors be allowed thirty days within which to file a decree embodying the court's orders and to distribute the estate according to the terms of the will.

The report of P. Danon Kellett, Jr., as master in the matter of the estate of James Dodd, recommending that the executors be not yet discharged in view of matters still unsettled, was heard by the First Circuit Court and continued until moved upon.

Decision has been given by the Judge of the First Circuit Court in the docket case of the Wailuku Sugar Company vs. the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, making the injunction permanent. The tunnel case was taken under advisement, briefs to be filed by counsel by Wednesday, April 3.

Return of summons was yesterday made by Deputy Sheriff Albert McGurn in the following cases: Wah Ping, et al., vs. J. H. Raymond, et al.; Kalolawa vs. Kolomona Kimaka, et al.; Manuel da Inadros vs. W. F. Frear, et al.

The motion for leave to file answer in the case of Gen. Manning & Co. vs. Manned Sugar Company was yesterday granted.

SUPREME COURT NOTES.

In re writ of Silva vs. Thomas Ala. It was moved by J. M. Vivas that costs in the matter be remitted, as petitioner's financial circumstances are deficient to meet the same.

In re guardianship of Maria Brown, P. W. Hanky, representing W. C. E. Brown, appellant, moved that from appeal to the Supreme Court be dismissed.

Mr. Morgan, representing Judge Little, as attorney for Pauline Raiman, appellee, asked that the matter be decided upon the facts of the case, and that the court disallow the appeal.

In the case of Gouveia vs. Doney, which was dismissed from the calendar of the December term, Mr. Doney moved that it be placed on the present term's calendar. The motion was denied.

Argument was had yesterday in the Supreme Court in re the estate of Allma, and the matter submitted for decision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

United States Commissioner W. J. Robinson yesterday presented his report amounting to \$66.85, for the approval of the Judge of the United States District Court. The same was examined and approved.

It was yesterday ordered by Judge Estee, on motion of United States Attorney J. C. Baird, Esq., that the following amendment to rule 56 of the United States District Court rules, relating to the payment of court costs, be adopted.

"The costs shall in all cases be taxed as aforesaid, within ten days after the rendition of the judgment, decree or decision, otherwise the clerk shall tax the same and enter the amount in the order, judgment or decree."

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

At the Governor's Council yesterday morning an application for permission to change the name of the Hilo P. R. Sugar Company to the "Hawaiian Mill Company" was presented by representatives of the corporation. As there did not appear to be any good reason for the change, and as the proposed new name would cause confusion with the names of other corporations, the meeting did not take any action in the matter, awaiting a conference with Hackfeld & Co.

A letter from Sheriff Baldwin, in regard to Hackfeld & Co.'s application for a liquor license at Lohia, was read, in which it was stated that the greater number of people in the neighborhood were in favor of the license, preferring a wholesale license to a retail license. The meeting recommended the granting of a wholesale license.

An application and letter was read from Ottman, proprietor of the Ocean View Cafe, near Waikeiki, in which he requested for a hotel license and stated the conditions under which he had lost his other license, which was for light wine and beer. The meeting was not in favor of granting the hotel license, as it did not appear that this place could properly be conducted as a hotel. No action, however, was taken.

Increased Rates in Hawaii.

At the request of the merchants of San Francisco, the Southern Pacific Company has decided to withdraw its through freight rates from Eastern points to Honolulu in connection with the trans-Pacific line operation out of this port. It therefore follows that freight from the East that has been quoted to the destination of local merchandise. According to the company's new ruling, Southern rates will have to pay the regular freight rates in San Francisco with the water rate added in Honolulu and this arrangement will have local merchants a stiff margin on which to do business with the islands. It is stated that the new arrangement is to be put in as an experiment, and its permanence will depend on the results of competition by carriers operating via the Northern route.

Chronicle.

Two members of the Honolulu school table have been caught at Manila. They are now in jail and will soon be in Honolulu. A third member of the same party is now in Honolulu.

The Mayor of Honolulu has been elected.

The Mayor of Honolulu has been elected.

The Mayor of Honolulu has been elected.

The Mayor of Honolulu has been elected.

The Mayor of Honolulu has been

OLD CHURCH RE-OPENED

(From Monday's Daily.)

A service of dedication was held yesterday in the recently repaired old church at the end of Beretania street, known as the Ka Moiliili church, but which has been rechristened the "Rice Memorial Chapel." This church is one of the oldest in the Islands, and has for many years been a ruin except for the strong old stone walls. It has been completely renovated, furnished with a new roof and beautifully pined and is now in excellent condition.

The church was beautifully decorated yesterday, the platform and pulpit being a mass of greens and flowers and tropical potted plants being arranged about the walls. A cross of white oleanders and delicate ferns was placed on the minister's table in the center of the platform and great yellow-tinted bunches of freshly blossomed royal palm flowers had been placed in vases and jars and arranged among the evergreens with tasteful effect.

The Kawaiahao church choir occupied the platform on the right and at the left was the historic old pulpit brought here many years ago from Connecticut, the story of which was related in his address by Rev. Mr. Westervelt. The center of the stage was occupied by Rev. Messrs. Kincaid, Parker, Westervelt, Desha and Timoteo, the church piano being in the rear.

The services began with an anthem by the Kawaiahao choir and the invocation was pronounced by Rev. C. S. Timoteo. After a congregational hymn Rev. H. H. Parker read the Scripture lesson in Hawaiian, with a few remarks. Another hymn was sung by the choir and Rev. W. M. Kincaid of Central Union church made an address.

"I wish," said he, "that I might speak the Hawaiian language so that I could express to you more fully my impressions and feelings upon this, the opening of your new house of God. It gives me much pleasure this afternoon to meet you all here at the opening services of this beautiful chapel of worship and bring to you the congratulations of Central Union church, congratulations upon the great work done in the past, being done in the present and which will be done in the future by your splendid Kawaiahao church, of which this beautiful new chapel is a branch, dedicated to the worship of the world's great Saviour."

"I want to speak to you about the mission of the church, the mission of all churches, of every church under the name of Christ. You will remember that Christ said to His disciples, 'Give ye, lend ye.' This is the great mission of all churches of God. We may well take a lesson from the fault of the disciples; while they were eager to preach and to do good, they were anxious to escape all responsibilities, as when they grew anxious about the multitude to whom Christ was preaching, and seeing there was no food to feed them with and no place of shelter, they wanted to send them away. Picture for yourself the scene—Christ preaching to five thousand people, who listened and were obedient to him, but who were hungry, oblivious to hunger, oblivious to thirst, oblivious to time, drinking in the message of the Saviour. See the disciples standing about and becoming more anxious as the sun sank lower; they knew the people would be hungry and there was naught to eat; they would thirst, and there was nothing to give them drink; they were on a plain and the villages were far away. Finally the sun dropped behind the horizon and their anxiety prompted them to speak to the Master. They went to Him and suggested that He send the people away, for they hungered and were thirsty and should be sent to the neighboring village before the darkness fell; they did not want the responsibility. Did Christ send them away? No. Christ never sent any one away. You may search from Genesis to Revelation and you will fail to find where He sent any one away. Wretched people often came to Him—lepers and people with all manner of sickness, the dying thief on the cross, the poor sinning woman—did He send them away? No; He said 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' And He has never sent any one away."

"When the disciples went to Him and told Him that the people must be sent away because they would be hungry, what did He do? Why, He simply said, 'Let them eat.' The disciples were astonished, and they told Him that it was impossible. 'What have you to feed them?' asked the Saviour, and when they told Him there were only two loaves of bread and some small fishes He took the loaf and broke it and passed it among the crowd, and as the bread was broken it increased, and there was food for all; twelve basketsful of crumbs were carried away when all of them had been satisfied. By some divine arithmetic there was more when they had all fed than there was at the beginning."

"It is always the same with the bread of life, for it was not the bread of life that Christ passed among the multitudes; we have the bread of life with us today; it is the gospel of our Saviour and the spirit of His great religion. Let us take this bread of life and pass it to the hungry souls about us. It will surely grow as we hand it out."

"Why, there is not one of us who would not, if we saw some famishing one asking for bread, give him assistance and satisfy his hunger; but we do not realize, oh, we do not realize what a great starving city we have about us, starving for the bread of life. Maybe on the very street where you live, perhaps next door to your home, there is some one famishing, for they are all about. Oh, let us give the bread of life and continue to break it and pass it among the multitudes of those who are hungering for it. This is the great mission of this new and beautiful church—to give the bread of life. Let us emulate the divine example of Him who never sent any one away."

"Ah, if the Saviour had sent away the multitude that day we should not be here today, we should not have had the gospel, we should not have our great churches; we should not meet together in worship in His name today. Thank God He never sent any one away. Remember His words, 'Let him that thirsteth or hungereth come unto me. Whosoever cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.'"

churches; we should not meet together in worship in His name today. Thank God He never sent any one away. Remember His words, 'Let him that thirsteth or hungereth come unto me. Whosoever cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.'"

"What I want to say to the churches of Honolulu today is this: That we must stand together and face the starving multitudes. A heavy responsibility is ours and we cannot shirk it or put it upon others—we must give the people the bread of life. Let us not, like the disciples, when the day is far spent and the multitudes are in desert places, send them away. Let us give them to eat of the bread of life. It is the one great food for the famishing soul. There is on life apart from the Saviour, and the bread of life is His life. Away from Him the soul will languish and die."

We believe we possess the bread of life. Let us break it that it may multiply and let us pass it to the hungering ones. In the reopening of this historic old church let us keep its mission before us. It is the duty of every one of us to give the bread of life. God grant that we may keep the mission always before us and remember the Master's command, 'Give ye them bread wherewith to eat.'"

At the conclusion of Rev. Mr. Kincaid's address, Rev. Mr. Parker announced a hymn by the choir, after the singing of which Rev. Mr. Timoteo offered a prayer, and another anthem followed. Mr. Henry Waterhouse then addressed the congregation, speaking in the Hawaiian language and occupying some ten minutes. The Kawaiahao Sunday school of little girls then sweetly sang one of their hymns, the pretty words of the old verses, 'Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star,' being changed to express sacred sentiment.

Rev. C. S. Timoteo and Rev. Mr. Westervelt then made short addresses, both speaking in the Hawaiian language and endorsing the point made by Mr. Kincaid that the new church was to be dedicated to the spirit of active Christian work. Rev. Mr. Westervelt told the story of the pulpit which is now the property of the new chapel. It is a large, handsome pulpit of dark wood and is the same from which the famous Rev. Leonard Bacon preached many sermons in New Haven, Connecticut. Many years ago, when the missionary work in the Islands was still young, the famous old minister sent the pulpit to Kawaiahao church; it came in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn, and when it reached Honolulu was placed in Kawaiahao church, where it remained until it was removed to Ka Moiliili church. Recently it has not been used at all, but with the reopening of the old chapel made new the old pulpit has been retained and placed upon the platform, to do service for many more years, during which the speaker hoped many great messages might go forth from it to the people, to be given as the bread of life to the multitudes.

The following letter which Mr. Westervelt had received from 'Mother Rice' was read by him to the congregation:

"I can give you very little information in regard to the Moiliili church, which Mr. Rice added to his duties at Punahou when we were located by the mission in 1844. He helped in the building of the native church at Manoa and Moiliili and a church near Punahou, the building now used as a school house near the residence of Professor Alexander. He assisted in the building of the three churches and usually attended in one or the other Sunday afternoon. I recollect his coming home very tired one day, saying, 'I have been shingling on the Moiliili church today.' I do not know just when this was, but think it was about 1850."

"During the prevalence of the small-pox the temporary hospital was erected by the Government between Punahou and Moiliili church. Mr. Rice spent his time with the sufferers, ministering to them. It was a time of great suffering. I have kept few records. I close with real gratitude and thankfulness that the old church has been restored."

"Your friend, MOTHER RICE."

The following statement in regard to the old church, which through the generosity of Mr. Isenberg has been repaired at a cost approximating near \$4,000, was read by Mr. Westervelt also:

"Kawaiahao, Moiliili and Kaunakakai churches have several missions in the district of Honolulu. In these mission churches Sabbath school and church services are held from time to time."

"Moiliili is a part of the large work of Kawaiahao church. 'As early as 1850 the missionaries had schools and services in villages surrounding Honolulu, for which grass churches were built.'"

"In 1844 Rev. W. H. Rice and his wife took charge of the school at Punahou and visited both Sabbath and week days 'apanas' of Moiliili, Manoa and Makiki. Mrs. Rice, now known everywhere throughout the Islands as 'Mother Rice,' says: 'Punahou, the princely gift of Father Bingham, was not, as now, an inviting place. It was without flowers or trees and was connected with Honolulu by a treeless plain.' This was the general appearance of the country between Honolulu and the desolate region back of Diamond Head."

"Nevertheless, Father Rice commenced at once to build churches in the three districts under his care. The streams from Palolo and Manoa valleys were bordered with taro patches and the homes of natives."

"Here the churches were built on the uplands back of the water courses. Mr. Rice carried on this work while in Punahou and later gave it over to the care of the different Kawaiahao pastors."

"The pulpit in the Moiliili church was sent around the Horn from the old First Church of New Haven, Conn., where it had been used by Rev. Dr. Bacon many years. This pulpit is still in Moiliili church. For some time this old stone church has been out of repair and was fast decaying. Rev. H. H. Parker, assisted by Mr. Paul Isenberg, Jr., and a number of the residents of Honolulu, determined to repair the building and give it a new lease of usefulness. The present beautiful structure is the result."

In closing the services the hymn, 'Sweet, My God, is Thee,' was sung by the choir and congregation in the native tongue, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Desha of Hilo. About three hundred people had assembled to attend the reopening services, and at the conclusion the multitudes were quickly surrounded by the

congregation for handshakings and congratulations.

The fence and grounds have not yet been put in condition, but repairs will soon be made, and for the benefit of the Asiatic population in that section the members of Kawaiahao church are intending soon to build a kindergarten and establish a daily school for children. The old graves and tomb in the churchyard are to be properly fenced and the entire premises put in excellent shape. The church has been made to look new and beautiful and the old stone walls are as solid and firm as the day they were built. The restoration of this famous old landmark, without destroying its original walls, is a matter for cordial congratulation among the old residents of the Islands.

The Famous Bark Hesper.

The Hesper is well known in this port and Honolulu will remember how she came here on the 21st of February, 1893, with the exciting story of a murder at sea, mutinous sailors having killed their second mate.

The Hesper sailed from Newcastle on the 21st of January, on the present trip, with 1,175 tons of coal, consigned to order.

Captain J. F. O. Sodergren, the same captain who commanded her when she was here in 1892, reports that during the first part of the passage from the south, light south and southwesterly winds were experienced, which lasted until February 24, at latitude 27 degrees and 23 minutes south, longitude 130 degrees and 6 minutes west, very light east and northeast winds were experienced. No southeast trades were met with until latitude 3 degrees south. The equator was crossed in longitude 150 degrees and 24 minutes west, on the 16th instant. Southeast trades were had from 3 degrees and 15 minutes north, after that the Hesper was in the doldrums to 5 degrees and 10 minutes north. Shortly afterwards the northeast trades were encountered with a very high and confused sea from the northeast and north. The northeast trades were had from 15 degrees north to the Hawaiian Islands. The Hesper was sighted on the 25th instant. Light and light airs were had from the 26th instant to port.

The Hesper's memorable voyage from Newcastle, when the murder took place at sea and she carried her cargo of coals and other goods to Honolulu on December 22 of the preceding year, with a cargo of coal.

The story which she brought to this port was one of murder, mutiny and piracy.

The crew had planned to murder the captain and four others, and the plot was only discovered when the first crime had been committed by the crew.

Thomas Le Clair, one of the sailors, hatched the plot. He had four others with him who had sworn to help him carry out his murderous scheme.

The plot of these men was to murder the captain and other officers of the vessel, then take command and run the ship either to China or the Chilean coast on a piratical cruise. It was on the 12th of January, 1893, that the plot started to carry out their deadly work.

The night was very dark, and about 10 o'clock, Le Clair lay in wait amidships for the second mate, with a hatchet. When his victim approached, the sailor struck him a blow with the sharp edge and almost instantly killed him. After the officer fell to the deck the murderer struck him several times with the weapon, to make sure of his work.

Two of Le Clair's accomplices came along about that time and wanted to throw the body overboard and remove all traces of the crime by washing away the bloodstains from the deck. Le Clair was for going immediately after the captain—Captain Sodergren—and the other marked men and murdering them then and there. His companions weakened, however, and Le Clair left them and went to rest.

The accomplices then picked up the body of the murdered man and threw it overboard. The murderer, after going aft, told the man at the wheel to call the captain from below, his intention being to murder him as soon as he appeared on deck. The man at the wheel refused to do this.

When the captain finally came up on deck and it was reported to him by members of the crew that the second mate was missing, a thorough search of the ship was made. The captain discovered the blood on the deck and amidships, and suspecting foul play, communicated with his first officer and the two went quietly aft and armed themselves.

The members of the crew were afterwards examined and much evidence was found to place the blame on the heads of the plotters.

The next day the captain placed Le Clair and two others in irons and then changed his course and made for Tahiti, which was reached after a voyage of fourteen days. While the vessel was on her way to the French settlement to turn over the prisoners to the American Consul, the remaining mutineers, two in number, attempted several times to release the imprisoned men, but without success.

At present the bark Hesper is lying in the stream. She and the British cruiser Icarus are the only vessels there with the exception of those in 'Rotten Row'."

The Claudine Arrives.

(From Monday's Daily.)

At an early hour yesterday morning the steamer Claudine, Captain Parker, arrived from Kahului and way ports with 4,400 bags of sugar, 125 sacks of rice, 4 sacks of corn, 125 hogs and 85 packages of sundries.

She brought the following passengers from Hawaii and Maui: Dr. J. M. Whitney and wife, W. A. Lewis, Dr. J. H. Raymond, N. Omsted, L. Tohrner, J. H. Jacobs, Chang Kong, Ah Hoy, Ah Young, Mrs. Young Tong, Mrs. L. J. E. Smith, D. Al, J. K. Kina, Rev. J. G. Kekoa, J. M. Kanakua, A. Puritelo, Tong Lung, Tong Hon, Chock See, P. N. Kahokuolua, Miss A. Kanaka, Chey Man, Tong Keung, Goo Lin, George H. Dunn, P. H. Hayselden, Jr., H. Poojee and 48 deck.

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Total reinsurance . . . 40,500,000

The undersigned, general agents at the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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